United Nations S/2001/1

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 31 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 1450 hours on 30 December 2000 an Israeli patrol opened fire on the Lebanese citizen Hilal Ahmad al-Hajj, 22 years of age, as he was near the Fatimah checkpoint inside Lebanon's territory, shooting him with two bullets in the head and killing him instantly.

This aggression constitutes a continuation of the Israeli attacks that on 22 December 2000 resulted in five Lebanese casualties, including a five-year-old child, and comes in addition to the daily aerial violations of Lebanese airspace and the breaking of the sound barrier over the capital, Beirut, and other Lebanese urban centres.

The fact that Israeli attacks have taken this course of grave escalation and the targeting of unarmed civilians is liable to lead to a large-scale deterioration of the situation for which Israel would bear sole responsibility.

Lebanon is deeply concerned about these acts of aggression, which cannot be passed over in silence, and, consequently, calls upon the international community and the Security Council to take measures to put a halt to Israel's repeated attacks on Lebanese citizens and the violation of Lebanese airspace, territory and territorial waters.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Permanent Representative

01-20078 (E) 030101 030101

United Nations A/55/725–S/2001/2

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 January 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 164
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 2 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to call your attention to two heinous acts of terrorism directed against Israeli civilians in the last three days.

Yesterday evening, at approximately 7 p.m. local time, a 10-kilogram bomb, placed in a stolen car, was detonated near a major downtown intersection in the Israeli city of Netanya. The explosion injured 54 people and caused significant damage to nearby shops and businesses.

This act follows the appalling murder of a Jewish couple after they were ambushed by Palestinian gunmen near the town of Ofra on 31 December 2000. Five of the couple's six children were in the car at the time of the attack, and are presently being treated for moderate to serious wounds at a hospital in Jerusalem.

These acts of terrorism come amid a wave of escalation of terrorist activity directed against Israel in recent months. Just four days ago, a bomb exploded on a Tel Aviv bus injuring 12 passengers, 2 of them critically. I should also like to recall the recent bombing in Hadera which killed two Israelis and wounded 41 and was referred to in my letter to you dated 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), as well as the reprehensible targeting of a bus of Israeli schoolchildren on 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and the explosion in the crowded Jerusalem marketplace of Mahane Yehuda on 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Despite various agreements calling for an end to violence and the resumption of security cooperation between the sides, in particular the Sharm Al-Sheikh understanding of 17 October 2000, the Palestinian Authority has failed to unequivocally call for an end to the violence and to reincarcerate released terrorist prisoners. Instead, the Palestinian leadership has, both tacitly and directly, lent its approval to the use of armed aggression against Israeli soldiers and civilians.

We call upon the Palestinian leadership to fulfil its responsibilities to control terrorist elements operating in the areas under its control. The Government of Israel will continue to vigorously fight terrorism, and will not be deterred in its quest to

01-20060 (E) 020101

arrive at a peaceful settlement that will ensure genuine peace and security for all the peoples of the Middle East.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 164, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/726–S/2001/3

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2001
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, by virtue of the Sudan's chairmanship of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Khartoum Declaration issued by the Eighth IGAD Summit, held at Khartoum on 23 November 2000. I should be grateful if you would have the Declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

01-20138 (E) 100101 110101

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

IGAD Khartoum Summit issues its Final Declaration, Khartoum, 23 November 2000

The Eighth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) concluded its sessions at the Friendship Hall in Khartoum on Thursday evening, 23 November 2000, and issued the Khartoum Declaration. Hereunder is the full text of the Khartoum Declaration:

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Khartoum Declaration of the Eighth Summit of Heads of State and Government, Khartoum, 23 November 2000

We, Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, having met in Khartoum under the chairmanship of H.E. Omer Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, and carried out extensive discussions on ways and means of consolidating our cooperation in various political, economic, social, humanitarian and other areas, have agreed on the following:

1. Political developments in the region

1.1 We express satisfaction at the positive political developments that have started to prevail in the subregion. This augurs well for the endeavours of maintaining peace and stability in our member countries and for creating a conducive atmosphere for the realization of the noble goal of peace, development and integration through enhanced efforts of collective subregional cooperation.

1.2 **On the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea**. We note with satisfaction the cessation of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea and we congratulate the two countries for having reached and signed a cessation of hostilities agreement to this effect. It is our conviction that the implementation of this agreement, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), will bring a permanent solution to the conflict between them.

1.3 **On the Somalia and southern Sudan peace processes**. We have undertaken extensive consultations on the Somalia and southern Sudan peace processes and after hearing reports on both we have adopted the resolutions attached to this Declaration.

2. Enhancing subregional cooperation in the new millennium

2.1 We further recognize the need for our countries and peoples to come together and join efforts to meet the challenges that confront our region as we enter the new millennium. We are therefore convinced that our peoples have the right to live in peace and rekindle their aspirations for stronger and cohesive unity transcending

cultural, ideological and national differences. We furthermore commit ourselves to promoting participatory democracy and adapting it to suit local conditions in our member States. We also dedicate ourselves to promoting freedom of expression and association, transparency, good governance and the rule of law in our member States.

2.2 All forms of human rights — civil, cultural, economic, social and political — are integral and indivisible rights of our peoples. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to respect human rights and ensure their prevalence and protection through effective systems as a guarantee of, and a necessary factor for, sustainable development.

2.3 We encourage the establishment of regional associations of professional unions, Chambers of Industries and Commerce, parliamentarian unions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil societies of member States with the aim of promoting popular participation of civil society as important players in issues related to fundamental freedoms and the well-being of our peoples. We also direct the IGAD secretariat to coordinate activities of national NGOs of the member States and involve them in action as and when the need arises.

2.4 We also encourage the facilitation and expansion of inter-State trade among member countries of the subregion and request the IGAD secretariat to study the draft agreement proposed by the Sudan, in this respect, with a view to formulating a draft trade protocol to be submitted to the next ministerial meeting for consideration and possible approval.

2.5 We express our determination to promote regional economic cooperation and urge IGAD member States to take the necessary measures for the implementation of cross-border projects of a regional nature, in particular infrastructure projects in the area of transport, communication and power. This involvement of the private sector in various regional ventures, including trade service, shall be encouraged in view of the increasing role it is expected to play in accelerating regional integration.

2.6 We recognize the important role played by the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) and urge the international community to contribute generously to promoting projects and programmes. We further urge the IGAD secretariat to vigorously pursue resource mobilization with IPF and other non-traditional international donor agencies with a view to accelerating implementation of IGAD's policy harmonization programmes and priority projects, in particular regional infrastructure projects. In this regard, we express our concern at the selectivity policy of donors in financing regional projects, as such selectivity is detrimental to regional and integration efforts. We endorse the resolutions adopted by the 20th Council of Ministers of IGAD on the relations with partners.

2.7 We view with concern the current drought afflicting our region and reaffirm our resolve to combat natural and man-made disasters. In this respect, we reiterate the need to establish a disaster preparedness mechanism and strengthen the Nairobi-based Drought Monitoring Centre to enable IGAD member States to respond more effectively in mitigating the impact of drought.

2.8 We reiterate our individual and collective commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to combat desertification, aimed at addressing the menace of drought and desertification, and further agree to establish National

Desertification Funds and a Subregional Facilitation Fund to support implementation of national action programmes and subregional action programmes.

2.9 We recognize the enormous potential for the region to be self-sufficient in food production. In this respect, we urge IGAD member States to formulate national and regional food security programmes and to take advantage of scientific and technological means for the improvement of production and productive capacities. We confirm our resolve to mobilize and utilize the human and natural resources of our region with the aim of achieving food security.

2.10 We commend the Inter-Agency Task Force on the United Nations Response to Long-term Food Security, Agricultural Development and Related Aspects in the Horn of Africa for its report on food insecurity in the Horn of Africa and appeal to the donor community to contribute to the implementation of the recommendations contained therein.

2.11 We call upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources, and the Organization of African Unity to determine whether there is an outbreak of Rift Valley fever and assist IGAD member States in overcoming the problems of a livestock export ban, and avert the severe social and economic impact that will result if the ban continues.

2.12 We call upon our celebrated national intellectuals living in the diaspora to participate in the development of the subregion by:

(a) Enhancing our capacity in negotiation and lobbying for better agreements in the emerging technologies and markets;

(b) Assisting the region in monitoring international trends in information technology and biotechnology in order to benefit from such innovations;

(c) Developing alliances and partnerships with other institutions in order to improve acquisition of relevant science and technology for utilization and management of transboundary natural resources.

3. Privatization of the IGAD secretariat and institutional matters

3.1 We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the Authority and making it more responsive and better adapted to the changing needs in view of the challenges inherent in globalization and the new millennium. We therefore reiterate our commitment to pay our assessed contributions and settle all arrears in a timely manner.

3.2 We endorse the establishment of a mechanism in the IGAD subregion for the prevention, management and resolution of intra-State and inter-State conflicts, and direct the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft protocol on the establishment of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARM) for consideration by the Assembly at its next meeting.

3.3 We appreciate the support IGAD has received in the establishment within the Secretariat of a Women's Desk and a Plan of Action which was endorsed by IGAD Ministers in charge of Gender Affairs, as an institutional policy framework to ensure the mainstreaming of gender into IGAD priority projects and programmes.

4. Implementation of decisions

We mandate IGAD focal point Ministers to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the above-mentioned decisions as soon as possible. We also call upon the Executive Secretary, as a matter of priority, to take all appropriate measures to follow up the implementation of these decisions.

Done at Khartoum on 23 November 2000.

United Nations S/2001/4

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 2 January 200* from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to unfortunately respond to another pack of pathetic lies contained in the letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1245).

As expressed in my recent correspondence with the Security Council (S/2000/1244), it looks as if the campaign of misinformation against Rwanda is in full gear. Two points to make: firstly, Rwanda has no army at all on the territory of Zambia and therefore cannot attack from Zambia's territory. To this end, I invite the representative of the Congo and those backing him in this campaign to closely study the maps of his country and its neighbours and make the simplest sense out of it. As for the rest, I leave it to Zambians to talk for themselves and the United Nations agencies and other organizations present in the region to speak out. Secondly, Rwanda has never cooperated with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) and has no intention of doing so. The Rwandese Patriotic Army cannot therefore fight alongside UNITA.

I seriously hope that the Security Council will find a way of stopping clear, deliberate lies from Member States being sadly called documents of the Security Council. Verified and/or verifiable facts should be a key element of such an exercise, so as to get rid of some consuming garbage in our Organization's publications.

I would be grateful if this letter could be translated and circulated to members for their information as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Joseph W. **Mutaboba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-20153 (E) 030101

United Nations A/55/727–S/2001/5

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 40, 56 and 94

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

The situation in the Middle East

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Letter dated 2 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have pleasure in enclosing the Final Declaration of the Twenty-first Session of the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Gulf Arab States, as well as the Manama Declaration 2000 (see annexes I and II).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annexes could be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40, 56 and 94, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jassim M. **Buallay**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-20206 (E) 110101 110101

Annex I to the letter dated 2 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twenty-first session, held in Manama on 30 and 31 December 2000

At the invitation of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain, the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held its twenty-first session in Manama on 30 and 31 December 2000 under the chairmanship of His Highness. The meeting was attended by:

His Highness Sheikh Maktoum Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai;

His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz, Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, Amir of Qatar; and

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait.

His Excellency Sheikh Jamil Ibrahim Al-Hujeilan, GCC Secretary-General, also participated in the meeting.

The leaders of the GCC countries expressed their happiness that His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, had returned, his health restored, from medical treatment overseas. They beseech Almighty God to bestow upon His Highness health and well-being and to grant him His assistance in his continued leadership of the United Arab Emirates and his continued participation in advancing the causes of the Arab and Islamic Nation.

The Supreme Council reviewed the results of joint action in the economic, social, political, military, security, cultural and information fields. It expressed satisfaction at the progress made, and it affirmed its genuine desire to advance the GCC process in order to keep pace with ongoing changes at the regional and international levels so as to achieve the worthy aspirations and objectives set forth in the GCC Statute. The Council stressed the importance of continuing the endeavour to promote the security, stability and development of the GCC countries and their peoples.

The cooperation process

Economic matters

The Supreme Council discussed the progress made in economic cooperation among member States on the basis of the reports and recommendations submitted to it by the Ministerial Council, the ministerial committees and the secretariat. It

instructed the relevant committees to reach prompt agreement on the rules, regulations and procedures necessary for the establishment of the GCC Customs Union according to schedule, and it commended the steps taken by Bahrain to lower its customs tariffs in conformity with the policies of the leaders of the GCC countries and in keeping with the measures and procedures required for the inception of the Customs Union.

With a view to promoting the implementation of article 22 of the Unified Economic Agreement, concerning the coordination of financial, monetary and banking policies, enhanced cooperation between monetary institutions and central banks and the endeavour to adopt a single currency and thus complete the process of economic integration, the Council approved a common "peg" for the currencies of member States as a preliminary step towards the achievement of this goal. It instructed the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation and the Committee of Governors of monetary institutions and central banks to draw up the necessary programme of work and a specific timetable for submission to the Supreme Council at its next session. It also instructed the Committee of Governors to reach agreement on mechanisms and procedures to simplify the use each member State's currency in the markets of the others.

The Council decided that nationals of each GCC country, whether natural or legal persons, should be allowed to engage in all economic activities and occupations in the other countries with the exception of a restricted number of such activities and occupations to be reserved for nationals of the State in question on an interim basis. It approved the opening to nationals of each GCC State of retail trade operations in other member States and adopted a set of amended rules for nationals of the GCC countries engaged in retail trade.

The Council agreed that the GCC Unified Customs Code should remain in force with recommendatory effect for a further one-year period with a view to its binding application by all member States as of January 2002. It approved the veterinary quarantine regulations and decided that they should enter into force and be binding on all member States after being amended to conform with the corresponding rules and regulations of the World Trade Organization.

The Council adopted a long-term strategy for relations and negotiations between GCC countries on the one hand and States, regional groupings and international organizations on the other, and it decided to ratify the Declaration of Principles on cooperation between the GCC countries and the States members of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) previously signed by the two parties.

The Council examined the situation in the oil market and took note with satisfaction of the outcome of the efforts made by member States in 2000, in cooperation with other producers within and outside the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and as endorsed by the OPEC summit in Caracas, to achieve market equilibrium at levels appropriate for both producers and consumers. It affirmed that its members would maintain the same course in 2001 so that the market would remain in equilibrium and prices would remain stable over the period approved by OPEC. In this connection, the Supreme Council instructed the ministers of petroleum and energy of member States to endeavour at the next OPEC meeting to cut production levels and to pursue any other measures that would preserve market equilibrium and secure the target price.

The Council stressed the importance of cooperation between producers and consumers and commended the outcome of the Seventh International Energy Forum, held in Riyadh in November 2000. It welcomed the proposal of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia that a permanent secretariat should be established for the Forum in order to promote and facilitate dialogue between producers and consumers.

Man and the environment

The Supreme Council agreed that nationals of GCC countries employed in the civil service of any member State should, while serving, be treated in the same manner as nationals of the State to which they are assigned, in accordance with the provisions set forth in the decision of the ministers responsible for central civil service agencies in the GCC countries.

The Council affirmed that it was essential for the authorities concerned with both public and private sectors to continue to augment employment opportunities for citizens, and it instructed them to inform the Council at its next session of the progress made in this regard. It endorsed the recommendations made and mechanisms devised by the Joint Committee to study population structure and the impact of the expatriate workforce, stressing that member States must take the steps necessary to put them into effect.

The Council approved the Joint Curriculum Development Plan that had been submitted by the ministers of education and science as well as the measures and mechanisms necessary for their implementation.

Advisory Board of the Supreme Council

The Supreme Council considered the views of the Advisory Board, its assessment of the progress made in economic cooperation among the GCC countries and its proposals for giving effect to the long-term development strategy as it related to scientific and technical capacity-building. It decided to refer the latter to the relevant ministerial committees to provide guidance for the further development and consolidation of joint economic action by the GCC countries. The Council requested the Advisory Board to explore and to submit its views on the following topics: the further development of the comprehensive educational system; energy and the environment; water strategies; and scientific and technical research.

Legal matters

The Supreme Council decided to approve the Riyadh document for a unified penal code for the GCC countries, with recommendatory effect, for a four-year period. It also decided that the Muscat document for a unified personal status code for the GCC countries should remain in force, with recommendatory effect, for a further four-year period.

Military matters

The Supreme Council considered the measures taken and the studies carried out. It expressed satisfaction at the progress made and the concrete measures taken to strengthen collective defence and military cooperation that had culminated in the Supreme Council's approval of the Joint Defence Treaty between the GCC States

and its signature by the leaders prior to ratification by each member State in accordance with its own procedures.

Security matters

The Supreme Council approved the decisions adopted at the nineteenth meeting of the GCC ministers of the interior, held in Riyadh on 24 and 25 October 2000, in particular those relating to the strengthening of mechanisms for follow-up and for communication between ministries of the interior in order to streamline formalities for the movement of persons and the flow of trade between member States and promote cooperation in the drug control field.

Political issues

The Supreme Council discussed developments in the context of Iraq's compliance with the Security Council resolutions relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the consequences of its occupation of Kuwait.

In its concern to create appropriate conditions for the achievement and consolidation of security, peace and stability in the Gulf region, the Council renewed its call to Iraq to discharge all of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Commission in devising an expeditious and definitive solution to the problem of Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and hostages and to return all of the Kuwaiti property in its possession. The Council also urged Iraq to resume its cooperation with the United Nations in order to bring the outstanding issues relating to weapons of mass destruction and monitoring systems to a conclusion. It called upon Iraq and the Security Council to engage in a thoroughgoing dialogue for the discharge of these obligations in a just and comprehensive manner and in accordance with sound principles as a step towards the lifting of sanctions.

The Council stressed that Iraq must undertake to respect the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait and that it must take all necessary steps to demonstrate its peaceful intentions towards the GCC countries if the region's security and stability are to be assured.

The Council once again affirmed that it continued to welcome and to be prepared to participate in all humanitarian initiatives to mitigate the suffering of the Iraqi people. It stressed its resolve that the efforts of the GCC countries to alleviate this suffering within the framework of the relevant resolutions would be maintained.

The Council affirmed that the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq must be respected and that there must be no interference in its internal affairs.

The Council heard a report from the Committee of Three entrusted with the task of elaborating a mechanism to initiate direct negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the issue of Iran's occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. It heard that the Islamic Republic of Iran had refused to have anything to do with the Committee in connection with the mandate assigned to it by the Council and that Iran had rejected previous peace initiatives by the United Arab Emirates.

After a comprehensive assessment of developments in connection with the question of Iran's occupation of the three islands, the Supreme Council decided to

instruct the Ministerial Council to examine all the available peaceful means that might be conducive to the restoration to the United Arab Emirates of its legitimate rights in this regard, on the basis of the following principles:

Support for the claim of the United Arab Emirates to the three islands occupied by the Islamic Republic of Iran; and rejection of the continued occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates;

Affirmation of the full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the three islands as an integral part of the country and of the fact that it retains all of its rights in respect of those islands; and non-recognition of any sovereignty other than that of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands, their territorial waters, their airspace and the related continental shelf and exclusive economic zone;

Rejection of Iran's claims concerning Abu Musa and of the measures it has instituted there and of all of their consequences, given that such measures pose a threat to security and stability in the region and heighten tensions there to the extent that they also threaten international peace and security; and affirmation of the categorical rejection by the GCC countries of the continued occupation of the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb by the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Condemnation of Iran's encroachments and the military exercises that it conducts on the islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates and in their territorial waters; and the requirement that Iran must desist from conducting such exercises given that they are acts of provocation that pose a threat to security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region, constitute a source of great concern and are unhelpful in building confidence;

Support for all the steps being taken by the United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over all three islands by peaceful means, in accordance with the principle of the collective security of the GCC countries; and exhortation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to agree to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Supreme Council reviewed the bloody events that have taken place in the occupied Palestinian territories owing to the savage aggression, repressive measures and policies of closure and encirclement directed by Israel against a fraternal Palestinian people seeking the restoration of all of its legitimate rights, including its right to return and to establish an independent State with Jerusalem as its capital. As it expresses its deprecation and condemnation of such aggression and the use of such measures, the Council urges that the Palestinian people be provided with protection against them, and it reaffirms its established and publicly declared position on the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace.

The Council affirms that a comprehensive peace can only be achieved with the restoration to the Palestinian people of all of its legitimate rights and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State with its capital at Jerusalem, with Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights to the boundary line of 4 June 1967, with the completion of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory, including the Shab'a farmlands, to the internationally recognized boundary

in accordance with Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), and with the release of all the Lebanese prisoners and abductees being held in Israel's prisons.

The Council expresses the hope that the efforts currently under way will lead to a peaceful settlement that will restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It affirms its complete confidence in the Palestinian negotiators, and it appeals to the international community to make greater efforts to bring pressure to bear on Israel and to require it to abide by the principles endorsed by the Madrid Peace Conference so that all legitimate Arab rights may be restored.

The Supreme Council again called upon the international community to take action to transform the Middle East region, including the Gulf, into a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. The Council affirmed once more that Israel must accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and submit all its nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection regime.

The Council expressed support for the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit at its ninth session, held in Doha on 12 and 13 November 2000. It expressed its complete confidence that Qatar, under the leadership of its Amir, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, would, when presiding over the Organization of the Islamic Conference, fulfil its responsibilities with wisdom and skill and would improve the performance and effectiveness of the Organization in such a way as to advance the interests of the Islamic Nation and enhance its impact and presence in the international arena.

The Council expressed its deep appreciation of and gratitude for the genuine and sincere efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, and his brother, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard, during the term of its presidency of the twentieth session of the Supreme Council. It commended the achievements that had advanced prospects for further progress and greater affluence for the peoples of the region.

The Supreme Council also conveyed its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain, and to his Government and people for the generous hospitality and genuine fraternal sentiments with which the leaders of the GCC countries had been received. The leaders of the GCC countries commended the attention and interest accorded to the gathering by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Chairman of the current session of the Supreme Council. They commended his judicious conduct of the proceedings, which had had a major impact on the important results achieved and the decisions taken, and they expressed the belief that Bahrain, under the leadership if His Highness, would, as it presides over the work of the session, contribute to strengthening this auspicious process and guide it towards new horizons in such a way as to realize the aspirations and ambitions of the peoples of the GCC countries.

The Supreme Council looks forward to meeting at its twenty-second session, scheduled to be held in Oman in December 2001 at the kind invitation of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said.

Annex II to the letter dated 2 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Manama Declaration 2000 on the strengthening of the GCC process, adopted on 31 December 2000

Conscious of the importance of the intimate and fraternal relations, close historical ties and common destiny that bind its countries and peoples,

Proceeding from the principles enshrined in its Statute that seek to strengthen coordination and cooperation between its member States in all fields as a means to the achievement of integration and unity,

Confident of the contributions that Bahrain, under the leadership of its Amir, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, can make to consolidating and strengthening the GCC process during its presidency of the Council's forthcoming session in order to guide it towards new horizons that will enable it to cope in a positive manner with the rapid and continuous changes required by the process of globalization at the political, economic, social and cultural levels,

And pursuant to the provisions of the Riyadh Declaration, adopted by the Council at its twentieth session;

The Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), meeting at its twenty-first session, held in Bahrain on 30 and 31 December 2000, reviewed the progress made in the work of the GCC in all sectors in the context of the goals set forth in its Statute and in the Unified Economic Agreement and considered all issues of concern to the GCC countries and their peoples in the light of developments in the Middle East region and in the international arena.

Expressing its approval of the implementing measures taken by member States in accordance with its decisions and commending the efforts of the Ministerial Council and the GCC ministerial committees to establish a solid economic, cultural and social foundation that will meet the requirements of the future and reinforce the joint action process, the Supreme Council declares the importance of the following:

1. Reinforcement and strengthening of the GCC process in terms of enhanced coordination, cooperation, interlinkage and integration, by adopting a unified strategy in the political, economic, security, military, social, information, cultural and scientific fields based on unity of purpose and a common destiny.

2. Inculcation of the principle of the collective security of the GCC countries by strengthening cooperation and coordination with respect to security and defence issues in order to protect national and regional security and maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of member States in the framework of compliance with the principles of the Joint Defence Treaty between the GCC States.

3. Accelerated measures to establish a unified Gulf economy, which cannot remain isolated from the influences of the global economy and must be able to interact with the major economic groupings, by revising the rules and regulations

that have recommendatory effect so as to transform them after evaluation into common regulations and enactments on a general basis and within a specific time frame.

4. Assignment of priority in the next stage of the economic cooperation process to the so-called new economy based on knowledge and technology, and particularly to the information and communications technology and e-commerce sectors, given that these sectors are expected to become major sources of economic growth and to require the pursuit of policies and measures to provide the GCC countries with a relative advantage in attracting and absorbing such economic and commercial activities.

5. The enhanced stability of the exchange rates for the currencies of the GCC countries by the adoption of a common "peg" for those currencies and the coordination of financial, economic and monetary policies as a preliminary step towards a single currency and the establishment of a monetary union.

6. Consideration of expediting the programme for the establishment of the GCC Customs Union and for the standardization of customs tariffs between member States on which agreement was reached at the twentieth summit, held in Riyadh, and of accelerating the establishment of the Gulf Common Market.

7. Coordination among member States in studying the commitments and undertakings given by member States to the World Trade Organization under its various agreements, and elaboration of an appropriate mechanism and timetable for the application of these commitments between member States.

8. Exploration of the possibility of creating effective mechanisms for the settlement of disputes between member States concerning the application of the Unified Economic Agreement and the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Supreme Council in economic matters, while assigning a larger role to the GCC Centre for Commercial Arbitration.

9. A review of the question of consensus as the basis for the adoption of economic decisions in light of the fact that the GCC countries have made considerable advances in the cooperation process.

United Nations S/2001/6

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 3 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I present my compliments to you and, upon the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you dated 3 January 2001 (see annex).

I shall appreciate it if the present letter and its annex can be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Neh **Dukuly-Tolbert**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-20173 (E) 030101

Annex to the letter dated 3 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am pleased to present my compliments and to refer to the recent report of the Panel of Experts, appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 1306 (2000), paragraph 19, in relation to Sierra Leone (see S/2000/1195). After reviewing the report, my Government has observed that portions of the report deal with Liberia and that some grave allegations were made against Liberia which are contained in the report. The report also included recommendations for measures to be taken against Liberia which are detrimental to the interests of Liberia.

In view of the above, and in keeping with Article 32 of the Charter of the United Nations, Liberia wishes to request that it be invited to the discussion of the Security Council on the Panel's report. Additionally, and in keeping with rule 38 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I wish to inform the Security Council that the Government of Liberia will make a proposal for the Council's consideration.

I wish to request that you circulate this document as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mónie R. **Captan**
Minister of Foreign Affairs, R.L.

United Nations A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 3 January 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In follow-up of my previous letters to you, dated from 29 September to 28 December 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/41-S/2000/1046; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1215; and A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247), I regret to inform you that the Israeli occupying forces continue to wilfully kill and injure Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, through the use of live ammunition and other heavy weaponry. Seven Palestinians have been killed since my last letter to you, bringing the total number of Palestinian deaths since 29 September to 322 martyrs. (The names of the seven martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) In addition, the number of Palestinians wounded and injured, many severely and permanently, by the Israeli occupying forces continues to rise.

Further, Israel, the occupying Power, continues with its practice of assassinating Palestinian civilians. On Sunday, 31 December 2000, Dr. Thabet Thabet, a Palestinian dentist and a director at the Palestinian Health Ministry, was targeted and summarily executed by Israeli occupying forces in the town of Tulkarem. Not only has the occupying Power repeatedly pursued such illegal actions, but several high-ranking officials have declared their intention to continuing pursuing the policy of assassination of Palestinians "suspected" of activities against Israel. As stated by the Israeli Deputy Defence Minister, Ephraim Sneh, "If anyone has committed or is planning to carry out terrorist acts, he has to be hit." He further added that no one was immune to this policy, "even if he had a position in the Palestinian Authority." In a similar statement, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, on the same day of Mr. Thabet's assassination, advised Israeli civilians to leave matters

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to the Israeli army, "which, as we saw today, is taking action against the direct perpetrators of terrorist attacks," further confirming such illegal actions as official Israeli policy.

I wish to refer now to the letter of 2 January 2001 by the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations (A/55/725-S/2001/2) and several erroneous comments contained therein. In this regard, I wish to reiterate that the Palestinian side remains opposed to any terrorist actions by any side and definitely does not condone any of the actions referred to in that letter. Moreover, with regard to the Israeli settlers, illegally transferred by the occupying Power to the Occupied Palestinian Territory in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and relevant Security Council resolutions, the Palestinian side reiterates that they remain the complete responsibility of the occupying Power. It is the occupying Power alone that should be held responsible for any actions involving the illegal settlers. Further, it should be noted that many of those settlers have been increasingly involved in terrorizing the Palestinian population in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in many cases killing and injuring Palestinian civilians.

The suffering of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation continues as the occupying Power continues to violate and commit grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention and other relevant instruments of international law, including resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. The continuous killing and destruction being carried out by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, serve as stark and unfortunate reminders of the need for serious and immediate action by the international community to assist and protect Palestinian civilians under occupation.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 3 January 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (Friday, 29 December 2000, through Tuesday, 2 January 2001)

Friday, 29 December 2000

Mahmoud Khalil Naseer

Sunday, 31 December 2000

1. Dr. Thabet Thabet
2. Tarek Al-Qatou
3. Mu'taz Serouji
4. Muaz Ahmed Mohammed Abu Edwan (10 years old)
5. Tahrir Suliman Rizq

Tuesday, 2 January 2001

Saber Awad Ibrahim Khader

United Nations S/2001/8

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have been requested to inform you as follows:

Following the publication of the report of the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1306 (2000) that was presented to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, the Government of the Republic of The Gambia was stupefied by the allegations in the said report contained in document S/2000/1195, dated 20 December 2000.

The first and only communication referenced (S/AC.34/2000/PE/OC) received from the Panel of Experts, informed of the latter's mandate and mentioned of an assignment to compile information on the export and import of diamonds from countries in West Africa in order to determine historical trends. In the said correspondence, the Government of The Gambia was required to provide information on the total volume for rough and polished diamonds, by weight and value, for the period 1987-1999. The letter requested for the same, figures for the first half of 2000.

We had informed the Panel, and rightly so, that The Gambia did not mine diamonds and therefore could not as a State be involved in their export. Consequently, we could not provide any figures on the import and export of diamonds.

The Panel of Experts did not visit and hold consultations with the Gambian authorities on the authenticity or otherwise of any information that was available to it. In fact, in annex 2 to the Panel's report, the meetings and consultations with all the countries concerned were listed, with the exception of The Gambia. No request was addressed to the Government for a possible visit by the Panel. Under these circumstances one is left to wonder what the intentions of the Panel really are.

Despite these damaging and malicious allegations, The Gambia is of the strong view that the Panel should first of all visit the country and carry out thorough and proper investigations, as was done with other countries before reaching hasty conclusions, based on hearsay.

It is true that a lot of private Gambian citizens have been involved in the informal diamond trade, both in Sierra Leone and Angola. These activities dated

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well before even the independence of this country, particularly at the time when The Gambia and Sierra Leone were being administered under one protectorate.

While it is likely that diamonds may be transiting through The Gambia to other destinations, the Government has neither condoned nor involved itself in such transactions and consequently does not derive any revenue from this trade, either through taxes or otherwise. In fact, the report of the Panel of Experts on The Gambia has not established any direct link between the transit trade in diamonds and the rebel movement.

Considering The Gambia's stance in maintaining peace and stability within the subregion and in Africa, the country cannot be involved in any activity which could have direct effects and contribute to the procurement of arms and the encouragement of war. The Gambia, despite its meagre resources, will continue to do all to contribute to the search for an honourable solution to the Sierra Leonean crisis. The bonds uniting Sierra Leone and The Gambia (and they are many) dating back to time immemorial are too strong for such baseless allegations to undo. The number of Sierra Leonean refugees in The Gambia are a testimony to this.

In conclusion, the Government of The Gambia requires the Panel to withdraw its statement and indicate the dates on which the Panel of Experts could visit The Gambia, so that we could together inform the world that the allegations were unfounded.

I should therefore be most grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila **Jagne**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 4 January 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Today, 4 January 2001, as the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo commemorate with the deepest solemnity the forty-second anniversary of the martyrdom of the founding fathers of Congolese independence, they find it particularly painful to continue to suffer, at the dawn of the third millennium, from the indignity of being ruled with complete impunity in their own country since 2 August 1998 by Rwandan and Ugandan occupants who are apparently doing so with the tacit approval of the international community.

On instructions from my Government, I regret to have to draw the attention of the Security Council to the following extremely serious facts.

Since the weekend of the new year, battles have been raging between the regular armed forces of Rwanda and Uganda in the town of Banalia to the north of Kisangani in the Bafwasende area of Oriental Province. This resumption of fighting between the regular troops of the aggressor countries in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is occurring after an initial clash in Banalia in November 2000 and the three wars of Kisangani, which are painfully engraved in our memory.

The objective of these clashes is well known. As in Kisangani, the general aim of the fighting in Banalia is to secure control over the natural resources of the area, specifically gold and diamond mining. According to a variety of independent sources, including the Catholic Church and Radio France Internationale, about 20 people have died so far.

The weekend of the new year was also marked by the challenge of the authority of the Security Council by the highest Ugandan and Rwandan authorities which vowed not to withdraw their troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000.

By explicitly accusing the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council of failing to honour their commitments and to dispatch observers and troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda will have succeeded in discrediting the entire United Nations in the absence of an appropriate response.

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The statements of the Rwandan President and of his foreign policy adviser constitute dangerous arguments designed to "legalize" Rwanda's irredentist designs concerning the Congolese provinces of Northern and Southern Kivu and Maniema.

The obvious goal of all these new and sordid manoeuvres by Uganda and Rwanda is to prevent the effective deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MOMUC) as provided for by Security Council resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000 in order to continue their armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the plunder of the country's natural and other resources.

These manoeuvres confirm the manifest will of Uganda and Rwanda to remain in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo forever. They also constitute a flagrant violation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, the Kampala disengagement plan and the disengagement and redeployment plans that those two countries freely signed and which are all aimed at achieving an effective ceasefire and the acceleration of the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In view of the foregoing, my Government wishes to request an emergency meeting of the Security Council on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the following objectives in mind:

1. To rule, in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter of the United Nations, on the public refusal of Uganda and Rwanda to respect Council resolutions 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000 which call upon them to withdraw their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. To call for the immediate withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan troops in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Security Council resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 as reaffirmed by Council resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000;

3. To accompany its demand for the withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with appropriate coercive measures as permitted by Article 39, 41 and 42 of the Charter of the United Nations, including:

(a) An international embargo on the direct or indirect delivery, sale or transfer of arms to the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda;

(b) An economic, trade and financial blockade applicable to the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda;

(c) The freezing of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations and the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda.

My Government requests the Security Council to do its utmost to prevent the disintegration of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government wishes to recall the heavy price that the Congolese people have already paid in terms of massacres, rapes, repeated violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated by Uganda and Rwanda on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It also requests the Council to accompany the Congolese people in their search for a dialogue in order to permit them to achieve national reconciliation.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2001/10

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2001

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the following sanctions committees for a period running until 31 December 2001:

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)

Vice-Chairmen: Mauritius and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Valeri P. Kuchynski (Ukraine)

Vice-Chairmen: Bangladesh and Jamaica

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairmen: Jamaica and Norway

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Richard Ryan (Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen: Colombia and Singapore

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Moctar Ouane (Mali)

Vice-Chairmen: Ireland and Tunisia

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore)

Vice-Chairmen: Ireland and Mauritius

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)

Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Singapore

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998):

Chairperson: Her Excellency Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD (Jamaica)

Vice-Chairmen: Norway and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan:

Chairman: Mr. Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Anund Priyay Neewoor (Mauritius)

Vice-Chairmen: Colombia and Tunisia

2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned sanctions committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2001.

United Nations S/2001/10*

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 January 2001

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the following sanctions committees for a period running until 31 December 2001:

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)

Vice-Chairmen: Mauritius and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Valeri P. Kuchynski (Ukraine)

Vice-Chairmen: Bangladesh and Jamaica

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairmen: Jamaica and Norway

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Richard Ryan (Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen: Colombia and Singapore

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Moctar Ouane (Mali)

Vice-Chairmen: Ireland and Tunisia

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore)

Vice-Chairmen: Ireland and Mauritius

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)

Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Singapore

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998):

Chairperson: Her Excellency Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD (Jamaica)

Vice-Chairmen: Norway and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia:

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Anund Priyay Neewoor (Mauritius)

Vice-Chairmen: Colombia and Tunisia

2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned sanctions committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2001.

United Nations S/2001/11

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 4 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the letter addressed to H.E. Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, from H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Abdulmejid **Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-20328 (E) 040101

Annex to the letter dated 4 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you out of a keen desire to ensure in advance that there will be absolutely no probability, and even the remotest possibility, for creating obstacles to the implementation of the Peace Agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea to whose realization you have contributed so much.

I was prompted to write to you after the briefing I had received from our delegation to the Military Coordination Commission on the second session of the Commission convened on 28 December in Nairobi. I would like you to know that I was very much disappointed over the behaviour of the Eritrean delegation. The impression I got from the briefing I received was that what Eritrea appears to want is the renegotiation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. The issues that Eritrea is raising with respect to Zalambessa and Badme — including the preposterous claim that those areas fell within Eritrean jurisdiction in the pre-6 May 1998 period — are not only baseless but they make a mockery of the tragedy that we had to pass through over the last two and half years because of the folly committed by Eritrea. They also make a mockery of the findings of the OAU Ambassadorial Committee.

It is vitally important that in your capacity as a witness and as one of the guarantors of the Peace Agreement, that you make it clear to the Eritrean side that what the international community awaits is the faithful implementation of the Peace Agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and not its renegotiation.

Let me assure you that Ethiopia, as I have reiterated in the past, will continue to be scrupulous in its commitment to the full implementation of the Agreement signed. Since so much has been sacrificed in its realization, Ethiopia will allow no backtracking from the Agreement under whatever guise.

I have absolutely no inkling as to why at this late hour, Eritrea wishes to raise issues with respect to the implementation of the Agreement that are manifestly bogus. Whatever the reasons, however, I am confident that you and the other witnesses and guarantors of the Agreement, will not allow Eritrea to continue with the illusion that a renegotiation by stealth of the Agreement will be possible. Eritrea should be allowed neither to jeopardize the peace process — which in my mind is in the mutual interest of both countries to make irreversible — nor to succeed in undermining the credibility of those who have pledged to ensure its success.

I hope that you will continue to be alert and to do whatever is humanly possible to help us to achieve lasting peace.

(Signed) Meles **Zenawi**
Prime Minister